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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/045,182	10/18/2001	Hui-Lin Li	010327-003200US	4837

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TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP
TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER
EIGHTH FLOOR
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111-3834

EXAMINER

WON, MICHAEL YOUNG

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2155

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	02/27/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/045,182

Applicant(s)

LI ET AL.

Examiner

Michael Y. Won

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 December 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to the amendment filed December 21, 2006.
2. Claims 1-19 have been examined and are pending with this action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 2, 6-11, and 15-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barker et al. (US 6,363,421 B2) in view of Macera et al. (US 5,490,252 A).

INDEPENDENT:

As per **claim 1**, Barker teaches a method for synchronizing circuit related objects between a network management system (NMS) and a network control processor (NCP), the method comprising:

translating data for the circuit related objects from binary data to ASCII data (see col.5, lines 49-52: "translates binary message codes into ASCII text");

receiving into the network management system server the ASCII data from the network control processor (see Fig.3; col.5, lines 66-67: "sends and receives messages

between the AP and element management system infrastructure"; col.6, lines 21-24:
"forwarding of events... to the element management system");

 parsing the ASCII data (see col.14, lines 11-14: "tool that parses the MIB"); and
 storing the ASCII data in a network management system database (see col.19,
lines 42-47: "these attributes are stored in memory for use by multiple clients").

 does not explicitly teach that the translating step is performed in the network
control processor.

 Macera teaches of translating step that is performed in the network control
processor (see col.6, lines 38-42: "typically is converted to an appropriate output packet
format by an output network interface module and transmitted to the output network").

 It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the
invention was made to modify the system of Barker in view of Macera so that translating
step that is performed in the network control processor. One would be motivated to do
so because Barker teaches that the NCP (see Fig.3, #81: "SNMP Agent") supports both
Binary and ASCII (see col.35, lines 44-51).

 As per **claim 10**, Barker teaches a computer-readable medium carrying one or
more sequences of one or more instructions for synchronizing circuit related objects
between a network management system (NMS) and a network control processor (NCP),
the one or more sequences of one or more instructions including instructions which,
when executed by one or more processors, cause the one or more processors to
perform the steps of:

translating data for the circuit related objects from binary data to ASCII data (see col.5, lines 49-52: "translates binary message codes into ASCII text");

receiving into the network management system server the ASCII data from the network control processor (see Fig.3; col.5, lines 66-67: "sends and receives messages between the AP and element management system infrastructure"; col.6, lines 21-24: "forwarding of events... to the element management system");

parsing the ASCII data (see col.14, lines 11-14: "tool that parses the MIB"); and
storing the ASCII data in a network management system database (see col.19, lines 42-47: "these attributes are stored in memory for use by multiple clients").

does not explicitly teach that the translating step is performed in the network control processor.

Macera teaches of translating step that is performed in the network control processor (see col.6, lines 38-42: "typically is converted to an appropriate output packet format by an output network interface module and transmitted to the output network").

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Barker in view of Macera so that translating step that is performed in the network control processor. One would be motivated to do so because Barker teaches that the NCP (see Fig.3, #81: "SNMP Agent") supports both Binary and ASCII (see col.35, lines 44-51).

As per **claim 19**, Barker teaches a method for synchronizing circuit related objects between a network management system (NMS) and a network control processor (NCP), the method comprising:

sending a command for translating data for the circuit related objects from binary data to ASCII data, (see col.5, lines 49-52: "translates binary message codes into ASCII text");

receiving into the network management system server (NMS) the ASCII data from the network control processor (see Fig.3; col.5, lines 66-67: "sends and receives messages between the AP and element management system infrastructure"; col.6, lines 21-24: "forwarding of events... to the element management system"); and

storing the ASCII data in a network management system database (see col.19, lines 42-47: "these attributes are stored in memory for use by multiple clients"), wherein a data structure in the network management system database is synchronized with the ASCII data for the circuit related objects (see col.26, lines 14-39).

Barker does not explicitly teach that the command is sent to the NCP, wherein translating step is performed in the NCP.

Macera teaches that the command is sent to the NCP (implicit: see col.16, lines 40-41), wherein translating step is performed in the NCP (see col.6, lines 38-42: "typically is converted to an appropriate output packet format by an output network interface module and transmitted to the output network").

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Barker in view of Macera so that the

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command is sent to the NCP and the translating step is performed in the NCP. One would be motivated to do so because Barker teaches that the NCP (see Fig.3, #81: "SNMP Agent") supports both Binary and ASCII (see col.35, lines 44-51).

DEPENDENT:

As per **claims 2 and 11**, Barker further teaches wherein the data for the circuit related objects is stored in an ASCII persistence table in the network control processor (see col.6, lines 26-28 and col.25, lines 60-62).

As per **claims 6 and 15**, Barker further teaches wherein the format of an ASCII persistence table is a plain text file which maintains all available records for a type of circuit related object in the network control processor, and wherein each record includes a unique key and group of names with corresponding values, and each unique key is used to identify an individual circuit (see col.20, lines 9-24).

As per **claims 7 and 16**, Barker further teaches wherein the step of parsing comprises: reading records from the ASCII persistence table (see col.14, line 14); and parsing the records to a network management system desired format (see col.35, lines 51-55).

As per **claims 8 and 17**, Barker teaches of further comprising comparing the ASCII data with a corresponding circuit related object table already in the network management system database (see col.26, lines 35-39).

As per **claims 9 and 18**, Barker teaches of further comprising:

detecting a mismatch between the ASCII data and the corresponding circuit related object table; and updating the network management system database accordingly (see col.26, lines 35-39).

4. Claims 3, 4, 12, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barker et al. (US 6,363,421 B2) and Macera et al. (US 5,490,252 A) further in view of Hamilton, II et al. (US 6,633,977 B1).

As per **claims 3 and 12**, Barker and Macera do not explicitly teach wherein the step of translating data comprises receiving a "rsh" UNIX command to translate the persistence table from a binary persistence table to an ASCII persistence table.

Hamilton, II teaches of an "rsh" UNIX command (see col.10, lines 55-57).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Barker and Macera in view of Hamilton, II so that the step of translating data comprises receiving a "rsh" UNIX command to translate the persistence table from a binary persistence table to an ASCII persistence table. One would be motivated to do so because Barker teaches that the preferred embodiment of the system is a UNIX process (see col.5, lines 36-40) and further teaches commands within the system (see col.10, lines 8-10: "UNIX shell commands").

As per **claims 4 and 13**, Barker and Macera do not explicitly teach wherein the step of receiving the ASCII data comprises receiving a "rcp" UNIX command to copy the ASCII persistence table to a network management system database.

Hamilton, II teaches of an "rcp" UNIX command (see col.9, lines 26-33).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Barker and Macera in view of Hamilton, II so that the step of receiving the ASCII data comprises receiving a "rcp" UNIX command to copy the ASCII persistence table to a network management system database. One would be motivated to do so because Barker teaches that the preferred embodiment of the system is a UNIX process (see col.5, lines 36-40) and further teaches commands within the system (see col.10, lines 8-10: "UNIX shell commands").

5. Claims 5 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barker et al. (US 6,363,421 B2) and Macera et al. (US 5,490,252 A) further in view Campbell (US 6,148,402 A).

As per **claims 5 and 14**, although Barker further teaches wherein the network management system is the remote machine, and wherein the network control processor is the host machine (subjective: see Fig.1A), Barker and Macera do not explicitly teach wherein an accessible directory in a host machine has a remote machine's host name and a user name.

Campbell teaches wherein an accessible directory in a host machine has a remote machine's host name and a user name (see col.1, lines 58-60).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Barker and Macera in view of Campbell so that accessible directory in a host machine has a remote machine's host name and a

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user name. One would be motivated to do so because Barker teaches that the system is connected via the Internet (see col.1, lines 66-67).

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 10, and 19 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Barker et al. (US 6,363,421 B2) has been cited as the primary reference to better teach the claimed limitations. Claims 1-19 have been rejected as being unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) in combination of references: Barker et al. (US 6,363,421 B2), Macera et al. (US 5,490,252 A), Hamilton, II et al. (US 6,633,977 B1), and Campbell (US 6,148,402 A).

Conclusion

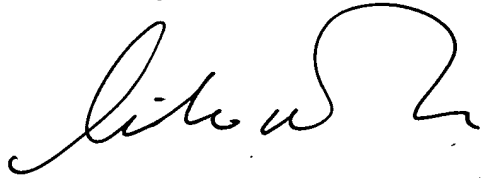
7. For the reasons above, claims 1-19 have been rejected and remain pending.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Y. Won whose telephone number is 571-272-3993. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th: 7AM-5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Saleh Najjar can be reached on 571-272-4006. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Michael Won

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mike Won', with a stylized flourish at the end.

February 21, 2007